

SOLID FACTS ABOUT INDIANA

The Hoosier State's Population and Business as Shown by the Latest Census Report.

Its Great Public Institutions and the Work They Do—Its Prison, Penitentiary and Almshouse Record and Its Ratio to Population.

Its Public and Private Schools and Colleges, with Number of Teachers and Pupils.

State, County and Municipal Debts—Agricultural and Manufacturing Statistics—Mines and Mining—Transportation System, Etc.

Many interesting facts and figures concerning Indiana have been made known since the eleventh census inquiry began, in June, 1890. The ground covered includes population, area, special classes, pauperism and crime, education, religion, finance, agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining, transportation, social statistics of cities and Indians not on reservations.

Under several headings many facts have yet to be made known. The statements given under "General Statistics" represent what has been published up to date. The bulletins have been issued "subject to revision." In the final census volumes there will, of course, be many corrections and amendments.

Outside of statistics furnished from the Census Office, the only other federal reports available have appeared in the Statistical Abstract, published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, D. C. Whatever has been made known from this latter source will be inserted in the following text as concluding paragraphs under each general heading; any statement from the Abstract being prefixed by a capital (A). Under some headings, such as mines and mining, the figures given are for 1890, the last reported.

It will be well to examine the chart and read the explanation before considering the details in the text.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

Each county is represented in its proper geographical location. Inside the boundary lines of every county, where space would admit, or in close proximity, a block has been placed, containing five sections. The first or upper section gives the area of the county in square miles; second, population of the county in 1890, and fifth, the number of public school pupils in 1890. If a line is drawn partly across the fourth section in any case, it means that, according to the census reports, the county had no debt in 1890. Near the block for each county may be seen two circles, one divided into four parts, and the other containing a single group of figures. The upper left section of the divided circle shows the rank of the county in area; upper right section, rank in population in 1890; lower left section, rank in debt in 1890, and the figure or figures in the lower right section of the circle indicate the percentage of public school pupils to population in 1890. After the figures in this last group a plus mark appears, showing that the percentage is somewhat over the actual figures given, but not sufficient to add another unit. The second circle accompanying each county block gives the absolute increase or decrease of population for the county since 1880. Where the circle is shaded the figures show a decrease.

Outside the boundaries of the State, but inside the margin of the chart or map, may be seen an exhibit or "State summary" on the same plan as that used for counties. This summary shows the area of the State, population in 1890, population in 1880, total county debt in 1890, total of the public school pupils, rank of the State among States in area, population, aggregate of county debt, percentage of public school pupils to population, and the absolute increase of population in the States since 1880.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total Population.

The total population of Indiana in 1890 was 2,194,404, the increase since 1880 being 214,163, or 10.22 per cent. The population in 1880 was 1,979,241, the increase since 1870 having been 207,661, or 12.71 per cent. The population in 1870 was 1,771,580, showing an increase since 1860 of 200,209, or 24.45 per cent. In 1860 the population was 1,571,371, and in 1850, 1,371,162. The increase between 1850 and 1860 was 200,209, or 14.60 per cent. Indiana stands fourth in population of States forming the Northern central division, holding the same rank in 1880 and 1870. The State is eleventh in absolute increase since 1880, and twelfth in percentage of increase. The highest percentage in the division is North Dakota (35.05). The rank of Indiana among all the States in population is eighth. In 1880, 1870 and 1860 the State stood sixth. In 1850 it held the seventh place. The absolute increase of population since 1850 is 1,203,242.

Among the counties, Marion stands first, Allen second and Vanderburg third in population. Ohio has the smallest population. The greatest absolute increase since 1880 is found in Marion, Vanderburg and Allen counties, respectively. Johnson county shows the smallest increase. Dearborn, Ripley and Jennings counties show the greatest decrease in population since 1880. Lake, (35.28), Vanderburg, (41.73) and Marion (37.34), rank first, second and third, respectively, in percentage of increase since 1880. Johnson county (0.12), has the smallest percentage of increase, the second lowest being Brown, (0.43).

Urban Population.

There are eighteen cities and towns in Indiana having a population in 1890 of 5,000 and over. The total population of these municipalities is 407,267. One city, Indianapolis, ranks twenty-seventh in the list of twenty-eight cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 and over. In the list of fifty principal cities with population ranging from 1,515,301 (New York) to 57,458 (Trenton, N. J.), there is but one city of Indiana, viz.: Indianapolis. This city ranks twenty-seventh.

An analysis shows that there is in Indiana one city over 100,000 population (Indianapolis); one city between 50,000 and 75,000 (Evansville); two between 25,000 and 50,000 (Fort Wayne and Terre Haute); two between 10,000 and 25,000 (New Albany and Elkhart); four between 5,000 and 10,000 (Anderson, Elkhart, Jeffersonville, Lafayette, Logansport, Michigan City, Muncie and Richmond); four between 2,500 and 5,000 (Bloomington, Madison, Marion and Vincennes). It is interesting to note that there is no record of any city, except Indianapolis, in the State having, in 1880, more than 75,000 inhabitants. The total number of cities and towns having a population in 1880 of more than 10,000 was 10.

Referring to the group of cities containing more than 5,000, the three largest percentages of increase are: Marion, 17.58; Anderson, 16.32; Muncie, 15.28. The three smallest percentages of increase are: Lafayette, 9.31; Jeffersonville, 12.05; Vincennes, 13.27. There is, also, one city having a decrease in population—Madison, 0.10. The following list shows the number in each class from 4,000 to 5,000: Three, between 7,000 and 8,000; four, between 8,000 and 9,000; seven, between 9,000 and 10,000; five, between 10,000 and 11,000.

Schools for the Blind—The Insane.

From a census bulletin giving statistics as to schools for the blind, it is noted that in 1889 there were seventy male and sixty-two female pupils in the Indiana Institution for the Blind at Indianapolis. Since 1880 there has been an increase of four males and one female. The total expenditures for the institution, 1889, is recorded as \$22,503, including \$27,803 for current expenses and \$45,000 for building.

In the official report on asylums for the insane it is stated that in 1889 there were, at the beginning of the year, 1,530 patients in the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis (increase since 1881, 516); at the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Logansport, 628 patients. This hospital was established in 1888. The total expenditures, 1889, for the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane are recorded as \$283,677, and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, \$86,084.

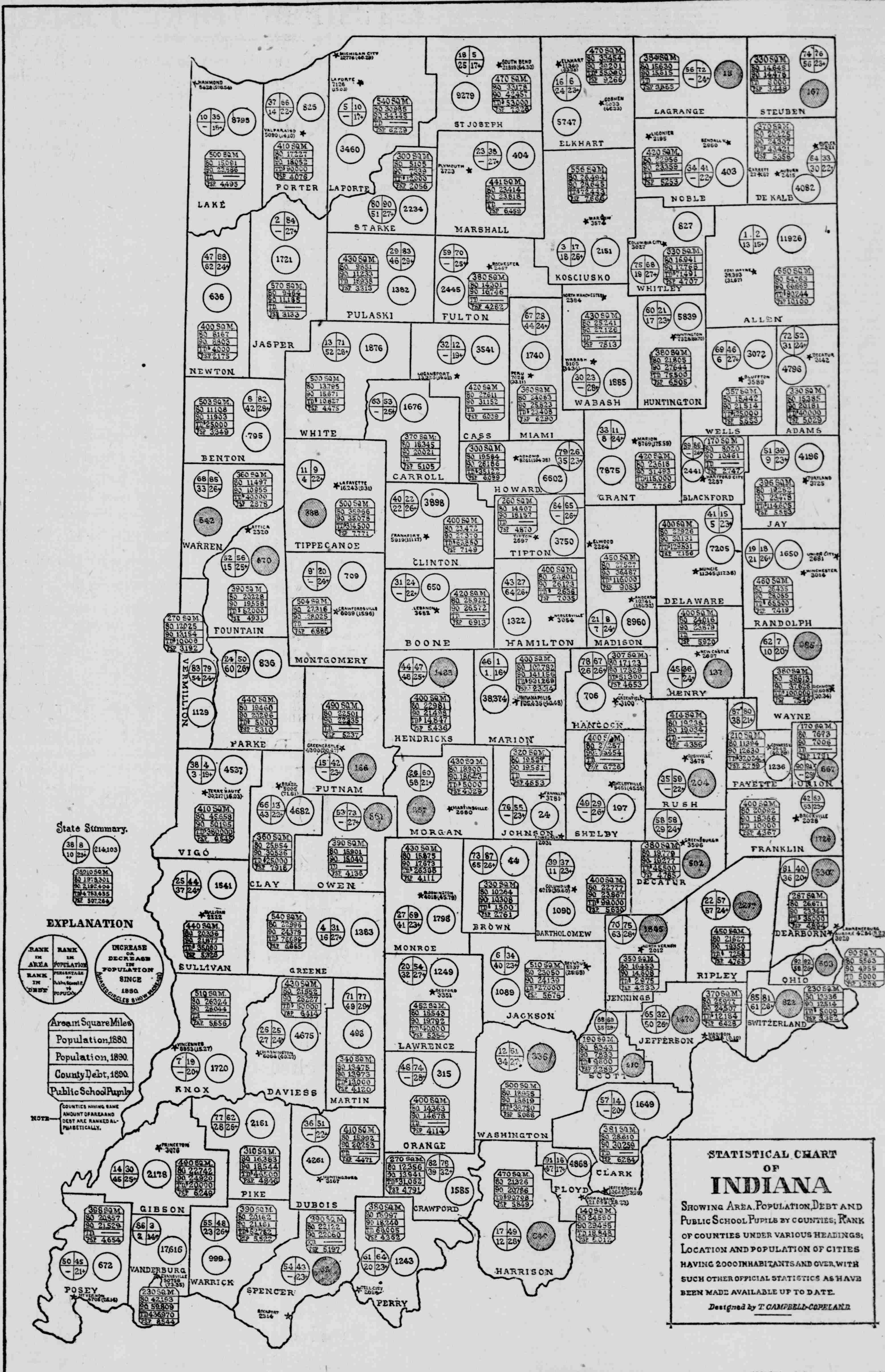
Crime.

It is officially reported that the aggregate of convicts in penitentiaries in Indiana in 1890 was 1,416. Of this number, 1,230 were white and 186 colored. Of the white convicts, 1,117 were native and ninety-five foreign born. The native white includes 855 with native parents, seventy-three with one parent foreign, 128 with both parents foreign and fifty-one with one or both parents unknown.

The details of distribution of male convicts show that the Indiana State Prison North contained, in 1890, 726 convicts, 70 being pure negroes and 34 mixed negroes. The Indiana State Prison South contained 690 convicts, 4 of which were pure negroes and 80 mixed negroes.

The statement of distribution of female convicts shows that in 1890 there were at the women's prison, Indianapolis, seventy convicts, including twelve pure negroes. The total number of male convicts for the northern division, 1890, was 1,075. The aggregate for the two prisons mentioned is 1,396. The total number of female convicts for the northern division, 1890, was 225.

The general average of sentences of convicts in penitentiaries is given as four years and thirty-two days. The males average four



years and fifty-nine days; females, two years and 204 days.

The aggregate of prisoners in county jails in 1890 was 494. Of this number, 411 were white and fifty-three colored. The whites include forty foreign-born, Indiana ranks fourth in the North central division as to number of prisoners in county jails.

There were at the time of collecting the returns, twenty-seven female prisoners out of a total of 464. The total of females includes five negroes.

It is noted that when the reports were collected there were no prisoners in the county jails of Adams, Benton, Brown, Daviess, Greene, Hancock, Jay, Martin, Ohio, Orange, Ripley, Scott, Steuben, Switzerland, Union and White counties.

The number of inmates of juvenile reformatories in Indiana in 1890 is reported as 636—525 being white and 108 colored. Of the white inmates, 591 are shown as native, including 217 with native parents, 25 with

one parent foreign, 38 with both parents foreign and 221 whose parents are unknown. The total also includes 14 foreign-born and 10 whose nativity is unknown.

Indiana ranks eighth among the States in the number of juvenile reformatories. The North central division stands second in the number of inmates. Among the States comprising the division Indiana stands third, Ohio being first with 1,539 and Michigan second with 696 inmates.

Paupers in Almshouses.

The number of paupers in almshouses in Indiana in 1890 is returned as 1,227, including 2,837 white, 100 colored, and 1 Indian. Of the whites, 2,643 are native, 635 foreign-born, and 188 whose nativity is unknown. The native whites consist of 1,974 with native parents, 21 with one parent foreign, 86 with both parents foreign, and 559 whose parents are unknown.

Of the total number of paupers in alm-

houses in the United States (32,045), the North central division stands second (25,915). Indiana stands third among the twelve States comprising the division.

The total of males in almshouses in 1890 is shown as 1,706, including 513 foreign-born, sixty-nine negroes, one Chinese, and sixty whose nativity is unknown. The total of females is shown as 1,227, including 122 foreign-born, thirty-one negroes and eighty-eight whose nativity is unknown.

An approximation of outdoor paupers shows for Indiana 1,292 as against 913 in 1880. It is remarked, however, in the report that anything beyond an approximation is not possible at the present time.

The ratio of convicts in penitentiaries (1.46) to the population in 1890 (2,194,404) is 666. The ratio of convicts in 1880 (1,230) to the population (1,979,241) was 623. This shows an absolute increase of 178 and a relative increase of 28.

The ratio of prisoners in county jails (464)

to the population in 1890 is recorded as 212. The ratio for the same class in 1880 (913) was 136, the absolute increase being 175 and the relative increase 128.

The ratio of inmates in juvenile reformatories (636) to population, in 1890, is recorded as 290. The ratio for the same class in 1880 was 254, the absolute increase being 172 and the relative increase 67.

The ratio of paupers in almshouses (1,227) to the population in 1890 is 563. The ratio for this class in 1880 (913) was 458, there being an absolute increase of 125 and a relative decrease of 208.

Education.

According to returns received and compiled at the Census Office the number of pupils enrolled in public schools in 1890 was 567,964. In 1880 the number was stated to be 512,501. This shows a decrease of 4,007, or 0.96 per cent. The gain in popula-

tion during the same period was 10.22 per cent.

The aggregate of teachers in public schools Aug. 31, 1890, is shown as 12,353, including 4,727 males and 4,526 females. The aggregate of pupils on the same date is given as 572,264, including 301,390 males and 270,874 females.

From the statistical abstract, 1890, recently issued, it is ascertained that there were, in 1880, 457,630 children from six to fourteen years of age. The average daily attendance of pupils for that year was 531,725; the average duration of school life being 122. For 1889, the estimated salaries of superintendents and teachers were \$1,088,120. The total expenditures for public schools, 1889, is given as \$4,537,721.

From the same source it is also learned that, according to the most recent available data, there are in Indiana, 7 theological schools, with 14 teachers, and 142 pupils; 2 law schools, with 9 teachers, and 69 pupils;